

## PEACE STATEMENT MADE BY AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Count Burian Suggests In-  
formal Exchange Of Views  
By Belligerents

## CZERNIN ASSENTS

Former Minister Simultane-  
ously Writes Strongly Pa-  
cificist Article In Press

## FAVORS DISARMING

Significance Seen In Action,  
As Czernin May Soon  
Be Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 10.—Count Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a strongly pacifist speech to the German journalists visiting Vienna, contended that the effort of the belligerents to attain their respective war aims will not justify the huge sacrifices still necessary. He therefore suggested that the adversaries should provide an opportunity for a calm exchange of views. He believed that some sort of direct informative discussion was possible which would in no way be peace negotiations. He exhorted pressmen to cultivate this view.

## Czernin For Disarmament

Writing in the Neue Freie Presse Count Czernin, the late Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that the British are convinced that peace is impossible so long as Germany is not willing to substitute arbitration for force. The League of Nations which the Entente statesmen contemplate is intended to ensure the predominance of the Entente and therefore is unacceptable but the idea of a League of Nations is ripening. Count Czernin concludes by declaring that war is a political weapon must be combated.

## Inspired By Emperor?

London, September 10.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian press, commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favoring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article was inspired by the Emperor Karl. Moreover Count Czernin will soon be Premier or Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

## Effect Of German Defeat

London, September 11.—The events on the Western front are beginning to react in Germany as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again receding into the background and much space is given in the press to utterances like those of Count Burian and Count Czernin while, significant of the importance of a peace offensive, are rumors of changes in the government, such as that Dr. Solf will succeed Count Hertling with Herr Erzberger, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution in 1917, and the Socialist Leader Herr Scheide-mann as his colleagues.

Commenting on the above as evidence of a change of spirit in Berlin, the British press emphasizes that Germany must expect to be judged by deeds and not by words. There can be no peace while the outrageous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest remain in force.

## Five More Americans Go To Front For 'Y'

Leave Saturday And Sunday En-  
Route To France For Work  
With Labor Battalions

En route to France where they will enter Y. M. C. A. work with Chinese Labor Battalions, three Americans leave here for the United States and two others depart Sunday.

Megara, Mark H. Wheeler of Kal-fens and Wilson Fielder, also of Hon-  
non, are going on the Colombia and  
Mr. John A. Lewis of Poochow leaves  
on the Empress of Japan.  
The Fushimi Maru, leaving Sunday,  
will take F. G. Deis of Hupei and Mr.  
G. A. Wilson of Hankow. All the  
men have been in Y. M. C. A. work  
in China.

## Shanghai Red Cross Unit Of Doctors And Nurses Goes North Next Week

Sixteen Are Organised Here And Others Are Coming  
From Outposts And Interior For Work  
In Siberia Campaign

The two Shanghai units for American Red Cross service in Siberia, consisting of five doctors and eleven nurses, expect to leave here for the scene of activities in the north on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Simbirsk next Friday. Leaving at the same time, or possibly before then, will be a locally organized and equipped ambulance and motor car unit of five motor supply wagons and two motor ambulances, with five drivers.

American Red Cross units of doctors and nurses are also being organized in Soochow and Peking and the cry here and in those cities is for more volunteers for service at the front and more women workers in the Red Cross supply workrooms.

The Shanghai unit of doctors is headed by Dr. F. Manget, of Hu-chow, formerly associated with the famous Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota. The other five mem-  
bers of the unit are:  
Dr. W. E. Libby, of Wuhu.  
Dr. R. V. Taylor, of Yangchow.  
Dr. G. Hadden, of Yungchow.  
Dr. William Guitellus, dentist of Soochow.

The locally organized corps of nurses is headed by Miss Florence Farmer, R. N., of Shanghai, who has seen active service in relief work during the present war in Persia, Turkey and Russia. The nurses en-  
listed are:  
E. Forman, of Soochow.  
M. Van Wynsberghe, of Shanghai.  
E. J. Miller, of Yochow.  
M. E. Myers, of Yochow.  
C. Hobeine.  
J. Gardner, of Chefoo.  
Gaylord, of Foochow.  
S. Poble, of Peking.  
N. G. McBride, of Hwanghsien.  
Dinkelacker, of Tsinan.

## Dr. Ransom Offers Services

Dr. S. A. Ransom, prominent local American physician and captain of the American Company, S.V.C., has also offered his services, pending confirmation from Washington, and, though he may not be able to leave with the contingent next Friday, will probably proceed to Siberia in the near future. Dr. Teusler, in charge of the American Red Cross activities, has wired from Vladivostok that the Czech army demands upon the Red Cross are increasing and he urges that every effort be made to extend the units with more doctors and nurses.

Shanghai's motor unit has already sent one of its members with the first car, presented by the Automobile Club of China, to the front. The pioneer in this branch is Mr. H. G. Grover who left here on September 6 with the first motor secured by the local Chapter of the Red Cross. Five more drivers have since volunteered to pilot cars in the relief work with the Czech forces now in action on the reviving Eastern front. They are Messrs. W. B. Orlove, J. B. Grievie, A. G. Waller, F. H. Kales, and William Howes. Five supply wagons and two four-stretcher ambulances are now nearing completion at the Huddford Garage and arrangements are being made to get some of them off by the South Manchurian Rail-way steamer sailing next Tuesday for shipment by rail to Harbin. The rest will probably go forward on the Simbirsk September 20.

## Allies Give Much Help

In connection with the successful organization of the motor fleet the local chapter of the American Red Cross wishes to express its sincerest thanks to the British, Allied and neutral members of the Shanghai Club, the Automobile Club and others who have aided so splendidly in making the speedy assembly of the unit possible. The members of the Shanghai Club especially have been doing great things for the fund and since their first donation of \$1,145, made through a British member a week ago, contributions

(Continued on Page 5)

## U.S. VOTES WAR CREDIT TO SIBERIAN REPUBLIC

Gives Loan To Another Ally,  
Ninth On Its Loan  
Account

## NAVAL RADIO STATION HAS 4,000-MILE RADIUS

New Wireless At Annapolis,  
Completed In Ten Months,  
Now Operating

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, September 11.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
The Treasury Department announces  
that the United States has established  
a credit of Gold \$5,000,000 for the  
Republic of Siberia, which has declared  
war against Germany. This makes  
the ninth national borrowing from the  
United States.

## Five More Americans Go To Front For 'Y'

Leave Saturday And Sunday En-  
Route To France For Work  
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will take F. G. Deis of Hupei and Mr.  
G. A. Wilson of Hankow. All the  
men have been in Y. M. C. A. work  
in China.

## N.Y.-Chicago Air Mail Is Proved Feasible

Test Flights Show Trip Can  
Be Made In Ten  
Hours

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, September 11.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
Post Office officials said that the  
feasibility of the transportation of  
mail by airplane from New York to  
Chicago in the maximum time of ten  
hours has been demonstrated by test  
flights.

Fine today. The maximum tem-  
perature yesterday was 81.9 and the  
minimum 63.1, the figures for the  
corresponding day last year 83.5 and  
65.

## American Soldiers Leaving Trenches For Attack On Cantigny



A remarkable picture showing the first Americans to go "over the top" at Cantigny. The picture shows the men leaving the trenches May 28, 1918, will go down in history as the day American troops participated in their first really important battle with the Huns.

Early on the morning of May 28 American troops, co-operating with the French, launched their attack. Within forty-five minutes they had gained all their objectives, captured more than 300 prisoners and inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

## BASEBALL LIBEL SUIT TAKEN TO CHAMBERS

Mr. Eugene Ch'en, Former Ga-  
zette Editor, Appears But Case  
Is Head In Camera

There was a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Mixed Court in connection with the baseball libel suit filed against Mr. Eugene Ch'en, former editor of the Shanghai Gazette, by Mr. Judah I. Ezra. The hearing, however, was held in chambers and at its conclusion it was stated that by consent of the attorneys for both sides nothing was to be given out for publication. It is understood that the result of the hearing was a temporary agreement between the parties whereby Mr. Ch'en will be enabled to make his interrupted trip to the United States.

The case of Mr. Ezra versus Mr. Ch'en had been set for hearing by the court at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. G. H. Wright having accepted service of the summons on his client, Mr. Ch'en. Instead, however, an application was made by Mr. Home and was considered in camera by British Assessor C. P. Byrne, Magistrate Kuan and Mr. A. Verbruggen, Belgian Vice-Consul and Acting Danish Assessor. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for Mr. Ezra. Mr. Ch'en, Mr. Gordius Nielsen, Mr. J. I. Ezra, Mr. Ellis Ezra, and Mr. Gens-burger were in court during the lengthy session in chambers and the principals were called in during the conference.

Whether or not the Standard Oil Company will take legal steps as a result of the wrecking of the company's launch Mei Foo IV, during the unavailing cruise to serve a warrant on Mr. Ch'en, who was supposedly on board the steamer China Tuesday night, is not definitely known.

The Mei Foo, after crashing into the breakwater and hanging there for some time, slid off the rocks and sank in deep water. The Standard Oil Company is sending divers to the scene and making preparations for the raising of the craft.

## CANTON FLOODS SUBSIDE

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Canton, September 11.—The recent floods have subsided, but many persons are still unemployed and the water has destroyed the crops.

## F.M.S. Government Votes Relief For Rubber Industry

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Hongkong, September 12.—The Singapore correspondent of the Morning Post states that as a result of the Government Commission on the difficulties being experienced by the rubber industry the Federated Malay States Government has agreed temporarily to remit the export duty and war tax and also to advance loans on the security of rubber.

## The Facts In The Mei Foo IV. Wreck

There have been so many mis-representations and there are so many false reports in circulation concerning the accident to the Standard Oil Co.'s launch, Mei Foo IV, that we deem it a matter of duty to make a statement of the facts just as they happened, which we are in a position to do, because one of our reporters was present when the launch was hired and was on it when it was wrecked.

Following the searching of the s.s. China, which search was conducted by an officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police at the instance of the Mixed Court for a man against whom a summons had been issued, the officer and the others who accompanied him returned to Shanghai on the tender Alexandra and were met by a lawyer who advised them to hire a launch and return to the steamer China, he believing that by the time the launch got down to the time the launch was to be hired, the man in question would have emerged from his hiding place, if he was on board at all.

Attempts were then made to hire a launch along the water front, and in a few minutes a number of launches knew that some foreigners were after a launch to go to Woosung. At the Nanking Road Jetty, they were approached by a launch who said that he had a man with a launch who would take the officer down to the China and back for \$200. The figures was considered too high, but as the launch would not lower the price it was finally agreed upon and paid.

Neither the officer of the law, the lawyer, nor anyone connected with

## U.S. To Call Up Men Between 32 And 36 For Service At Once

Youths Of 19 And 20 To Be  
Enrolled And Trained  
In Colleges

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, September 11.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
The Provost Marshal-General an-  
nounces that the classes of men 19  
and 20 years of age and between 32  
and 36 years of age inclusive will be  
first called to the colors from the  
13,000,000 who registered for military  
service on September 12. Under the  
enlarged army program he will prob-  
ably call out some in October. The  
youths of 19 and 20 will be sent to the  
Students' Training Corps at the uni-  
versities where provision will be made  
for college education for them up to  
the time they are sent on active service.

## JAPAN SENDS AVIATORS TO THE ITALIAN FRONT

Major Tamaki, 22 Officers And  
100 Workmen Are Order-  
ed Abroad

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Tokio, September 11.—Major Tamaki and twenty-two officers of the Aviation Corps have been ordered to Italy. They will be accom-  
panied by 100 workmen.

## New York Banker Coming To Far East To Open Branches

Mr. William C. Lane On Way  
Out For Asia Banking  
Corporation

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
San Francisco, September 11.—  
(Received by French Wireless  
Station).—William C. Lane, a New  
York banker, is on his way to the  
Orient, where he plans to establish  
branches of the Asia Banking Cor-  
poration in China and Siberia.

## American Stage Stars To Play For Soldiers

Managers Contribute Fund To  
Send Fifty Actors Over-  
seas Every Month

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
New York, September 11.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
Theatrical managers have pledged  
Gold \$150,000 for the American  
Overseas Theater League to enter-  
tain the men of the Army and Navy  
overseas. They will urge leading  
theatrical stars to contribute per-  
formances over periods of two to  
three months at the American front  
and plan to send fifty entertainers  
a month overseas.

## FRENCH TAKE TOWN NORTH OF LA FERRE; FLANK ST. QUENTIN

Crecy Is Captured, Two  
Miles From Objective  
Of Allies

## STORM OBSTACLE

Weather Adds To Stronger  
Defense In Slowing  
Up Foch

## LULL TO BE SHORT

Indications Given Of Re-  
sumption Of Battle On  
Grand Scale

## THE SITUATION SUMMED UP

Bad weather on the West front is combining with the strengthened German defenses to slow up the Allies, but a resumption of the battle on a great scale is imminent. In the meantime the French are outflanking St. Quentin on the north and have taken Travecy, directly north of La Fere. They also threaten the St. Gobain heights. The British are moving up to the Hindenburg line.

## (American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 11.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).—  
The British are moving towards  
the Hindenburg Line. They have  
made progress in the region of Ver-  
mand and are closing upon St.  
Quentin and Epheyl, and are 2½  
miles from Le Catelet.

The French have captured Travecy  
and are driving on towards La Fere.

## (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 10, 8:30 p.m.—  
The progression of the Allies is  
slackening as they approach the Hin-  
denburg Line but a recrudescence of  
the battle seems imminent. An arti-  
llery duel is already raging.

It is more and more doubtful  
whether the Germans possess suffi-  
cient numbers of men to avoid a fur-  
ther retreat.

A semi-official communique re-  
ports:

Travecy is on the right bank of  
the Oise three kilometers north of  
La Fere and the same distance east  
of Fort-de-Liez, while Hinnancourt  
is between Clatres and Moy.

## Outflanking St. Quentin

We are outflanking St. Quentin  
from the south and threatening to  
take the mountain mass of St. Gobain  
in reverse, having recovered the ex-  
cellent positions which we occupied  
prior to the German offensive at the  
beginning of the year.

Bad weather is hampering any  
operations on a great scale, especial-  
ly aviation.

The official communique issued  
this evening reports:

Between the Somme and the Oise  
our troops progressed despite a  
sharp resistance and we advanced  
beyond Hinnancourt and repulsed a  
counter-attack debouching from Es-  
signy-le-Grand.

Fighting occurred along the St.  
Quentin-La Fere Road.

## Travecy Is Captured

We occupy Travecy village.  
South of the Oise we threw back  
several counter-attacks in the region  
of Laffaux.

During August in the day time  
269 tons of bombs were dropped on  
objectives in the battlefields be-  
tween the Somme and the Aisne  
while our night-bombing machines,  
attacking railway stations and com-  
munications, dropped 362 tons of  
bombs. Two hundred and eight  
enemy aeroplanes were brought  
down and 66 enemy balloons de-  
stroyed during the same period.

## Part Of Front Flooded

London, September 10.—Reuter's  
correspondent at British headquar-  
ters reports today:

The British front is now liquid in  
the literal sense. However, we are  
pursuing the enemy across fairly  
high rolling country in most places



and, although the artificially flooded area south of the Scarpe and on the southern fringe of the old Somme battlefield is so bad as to be largely impassable, yet, between these limits, the going is still feasible, if uncomfortably sloppy.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Except for local fighting in the Epehy and Gouzeaucourt sectors, where we secured prisoners, there is nothing to report from the battle-front south of the Scarpe.

On the Lys front we made slight progress northeastward of Neuve Chapelle and westward of Armentieres.

The storms continue.

**Germans Are Muddled**

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

In the region of Epehy Wood our advanced guards attacked the enemy outposts this morning, forced the enemy into rearguard fighting and advanced our line.

A captured order shows very clearly that the direction of military movements lately has left much to be desired and it is admitted that many serious blocks and delays have resulted from our attacks.

The inclement weather has impeded aerial activity.

In one day's recent fighting we dropped nine big bombs and 722 smaller bombs and fired 44,350 rounds of machine-gun ammunition into battery positions, machine-gun emplacements, etc., destroyed two enemy balloons and crashed or drove down 16 enemy aeroplanes.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

Despite the hindrance caused by wind and rain storms yesterday further considerable progress was made between St. Quentin and the Oise. We are closing in on the village of Essegny-le-Grand while the enemy is making a tough resistance on the line Essegny-le-Grand-Hinancourt.

Further south our patrols are progressing without serious opposition in the direction of Travecy and are still in touch with the Hindenburg positions on the bank of the Oise-Sambre Canal.

South of the Alliette the artillery and machine-gun resistance of the enemy is becoming steadily heavier.

**AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE**

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The official communique issued by General Pershing on the 9th reports:

In Woevre an hostile patrol attacked our outposts but was repulsed.

Elsewhere our front is quiet.

A press despatch from Paris states that Major-General Gorgas, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, in a press interview said:

"The cheerfulness, commodious arrangements and general spirit of hopefulness for the wounded in the hospitals is the most impressive thing I have witnessed since my arrival in France."

A press despatch from the American forces on the Alsne front states that the Germans are still attacking desperately on Mont Rouge Plateau and the losses suffered by the enemy during the past three days are apparently appalling.

**FRENCH ENVOY LAUDS ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE**

Former Ambassador To Tokio Praises Tokio's Policy In Siberia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 10.—In Le Petit Journal M. Gerard, formerly French Ambassador at Tokio, brings out the straightforwardness and clearness of the attitude of Japan in all her agreements, notably with China concerning intervention at Vladivostok. He pays homage to the high valor of General Kikugo Otani and the Japanese diplomatic and technical delegates. He remarks that Russia having roots in Asia the action of the Entente from the east is the best means to render Russia to the Russians.

**CANTON CORROBORATES DENIAL MADE BY DR. WU**

Report Of Customs Seizure Imputed To Enemies Of Constitutional Cause

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, September 12.—The Intelligence Bureau at Canton is authorized officially to deny the report of the intention of the Canton Government to take over the Canton Customs, etc. With Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs it is inconceivable that any person would believe such a pernicious rumor and evidently it was inspired by certain persons for the purpose of injuring the Constitutional cause. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for this malicious statement.

**RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT RE-ESTABLISHED AGAIN?**

Teutons Forced To Return Troops To East To Meet Czech Menace

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 11.—The proclamation issued by General Otani is being spread broadcast from aeroplanes in places which have not yet been cleared of the Bolsheviks.

The news of political conditions from West Siberia is contradictory. Apparently a strong representative government has been established at Omsk as both the rival governments here claim that they have been recognised by it, which is significant.

All accounts agree that Central and West Siberia is free of any danger from the Bolsheviks or prisoners of war and the region is comparatively tranquil but that conditions are becoming worse in Russia. Reports received here confirm that the Russo-German front has been re-established on a line passing through the Don territory, Saratoff, Samara, Penza and thence northwards to Vologda and that Germany is moving up troops from the Russian territories already in her occupation. While there is yet time, all the available Allied forces should be moved forward to the Urals before Germany anticipates them.

Tokio, September 11.—War Office official. The troops commanded by General Fujii arrived at Chita on the 8th, where they were welcomed by the inhabitants.

The Czechs from the west and those from Vladivostok which effected a junction at Chita are concentrating at Irkutsk under the command of General Gaida and preparing to advance to the relief of the Czechs in European Russia.

On the occasion of the meeting of General Diedrichs and General Gaida at Oloviannaya the latter received the officers of the Allies who accompanied General Diedrichs with their national anthems. He also asked that telegrams of the warmest appreciation should be sent to the Japanese Minister of War, the Chief of the General Staff and the Commander of the troops sent to Vladivostok.

Peking, September 12.—Japanese telegrams state that Blagovestchensk is crowded with refugees from all parts of Siberia, including Red Guards, anarchists and Magyars. Pillage is rampant.

Peking, September 12.—The Chinese press states that Lu Ching-jen will be appointed High Commissioner to Siberia.

**Allied Council Allots World Pig Tin Supply**

Pooling Arrangement Made Whereby United States Will Get Two-Thirds

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 11.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Industries Board announces that a pooling arrangement has been made in London between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy which provides that the United States shall receive two-thirds of the world's supply of pig tin.

**German Naval Staff At Main Headquarters**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 10.—A message from Berlin states that Admiral von Scheer and the Naval War Staff have gone to stay permanently at German main headquarters.

**LI YUAN-HUNG REFUSES TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT**

Militarists Urge Him Anew To Accept Office; Canton Denies Peace Intentions

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 11.—General Li Yuan-hung has refused the offer of the Peiyang Party to elect him Vice-President, saying that as he dissolved Parliament last year the Southerners regard him as an offender against the Constitution. The Northerners, however, do not consider that a sufficient reason and are urging him to accept the post.

Canton, September 11.—The Military Government has formally appointed Hsiung Kei-wu as Military Governor of Szechuen and is also appointing officials in the Fukien and Kiangchow territories as they gradually come under its control.

Tsun Chun-huan and Lu Yung-tung deny that they are holding separate peace negotiations and repudiate the reports that they congratulate Hsu Shih-chang on his election as President.

Peking, September 12.—Southern telegrams report that a compromise has been reached by the Northern and Southern navies whereby there will be no further fighting. It is impossible to ascertain yet whether this represents intelligent anticipation on the part of the navies or is a prelude to a Northern loss of naval power.

**Peace Conference Called**

Upon the suggestion of Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, a peace conference will be called in Hankow by the Yangtze Tsuchuns, according to a Hankow telegram last night. General Wang Chuan-yuan, the Hupeh Military Governor, is making preparations to hold the meeting in his yamen. The proposal, it is understood, has been endorsed by General Tsao K'un, President Feng Kuochang and Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. Plans are being made to make the gathering as representative as possible. The delegates will include, besides official representatives of the North and the South, deputies from the provincial assemblies and the important politicians now living in retirement.

**Wilson Is Vindicated, Gompers Declares**

Wisdom In Delaying Entrance Into War Now Proved Sound, He Tells London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 10.—Mr. Samuel Gompers and the members of the American Labor Mission were the guests at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel today.

Referring to the delayed entry of the Americans into the war, Mr. Samuel Gompers said that President Wilson's wisdom in that connection far outbalanced all else. Three weeks before the President's historic indictment in March, 1917, against German militarism, the leaders of American labor met and unanimously pledged their united and devoted support in peace or war. Mr. Gompers claimed that this epoch making decision influenced President Wilson's subsequent action.

Amidst rousing cheers he declared:

Men and women of our Allied democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish. We will give all our man-power, all our wealth and make every sacrifice in order to secure a triumphant ending."

**Peking To Appoint Military Attaches**

One General To Be Sent To Washington, Another To London

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 11.—General Tang Pao-chou and Major-General Han Lin-chun will probably be appointed military attaches in London and Washington respectively within a few days.

**French Deputy Dies Of Wounds In Battle**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 10.—M. Gaston Dumesnil, the Deputy for Maine-et-Loire, has died of his wounds.

**British Destroyer Sunk After Collision**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 10.—Admiralty official. A British destroyer was sunk on the 8th as the result of a collision in a fog. There were no casualties.

**S.S. Jutlandia Cargo Due Here Saturday**

Nearly 1,000 Tons From U.S., Transhipped At Manila, Arrives On Colombia

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nearly 1,000 tons of cargo, transhipped from the steamer Jutlandia, will arrive here from Manila on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia, due at Woosung at midnight tonight. The Colombia is scheduled to leave this port for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco, Saturday afternoon.

The Colombia will take over 1,800 tons of cargo from Shanghai, including 800 bales of silk, 350 tons of anti-mony and 100 tons of tea for San Francisco and general cargo for Japan.

**Mail Notices**

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tushima M. Sept. 13

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per C.P. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 14

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia... Sept. 14

For Europe:

Per ... Sept. 13

MAILS OPEN

From U.S. and Canada:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 14

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management

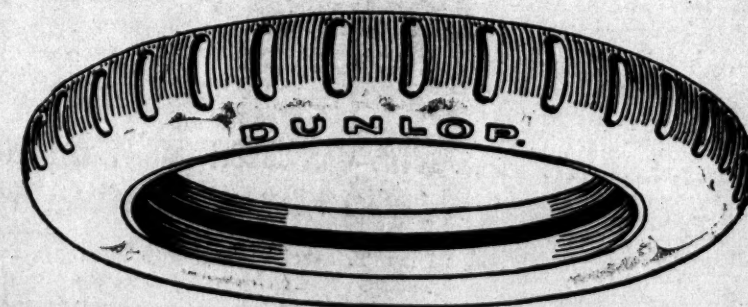
of

### THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Announce that they will hold their Opening Dance for the season in their Ball Room, Saturday night, September 14th, commencing at 10.00 p.m.

Music by Astor House Orchestra,  
Mr. F. Tolentino, Conductor.

For reservations please apply to Supt. of Service.



## VIBRATION

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The cancelled checks as returned to you each month by this bank are RECEIPTS, the stubs in your checkbook an accurate ACCOUNT of every dollar spent.

Even months from now you can go back to your checkbook and know at a glance to whom and for what you've paid out money.

If you pay cash there's always a chance of losing the money—in which case it's a dead loss. If you lose a check it's worthless to the finder—or to make doubly sure you can easily order payment on it stopped.

Adopt the pay-by-check system in meeting personal and household bills. Saves time, trouble, worry and money for you.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation  
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI



## Italy Unshaken By Big War Burdens

Nation That Has Yielded Triumphs Through A Thousand Years Encouraged By Allies To Take Broader And More Confident View Of Her Commercial And Political Future

By P. W. Wilson

American Correspondent of The London Daily News

I am not quite sure that Italy gets her fair share of recognition for what she is doing and what she is suffering in the war. The affection of Americans for France will be always unchallengeable, but there is a sense in which Italy has still to be discovered. We think of her as a museum, a picture gallery and a history book. We should realize that she is also a nation. What interests us is her amazing past, with its memories of imperial Rome, of Michael Angelo and Savonarola, of the splendor that still survives in Venice.

But Italians are looking forward to the future. They are not content with decay, however picturesque it may be. They are aiming at a destiny which shall be worthy of free men than the mere entertainment of tourists, even so illustrious as John Ruskin or George Eliot. To some of us the mill chimneys of Turin are less attractive than the Lily Tower of Florence or the Campanile, rebuilt by St. Mark. But there is purpose—a great purpose—even in commerce.

### Yielded Triumphs For 1,000 Years

The Italian people are virile and population is increasing. The nation is now almost if not quite as numerous as the French. It is fully as numerous as the English residing in England. And Italians in large numbers have emigrated to cities like New York, London, Boston and Cleveland. The reason for this emigration is that Italy, and especially southern Italy, is still a poor country. Her development has been retarded by conscription and the heavy burden of European military armaments. She has now to sustain a formidable debt. Her people are agile in intellect, capable of using life to advantage, and gifted with an imagination which for thousands of years has never failed to yield triumphs of poetry, painting sculpture and architecture. Under duress of poverty this initiative has turned sometimes to socialism, and even to that curious phenomenon, the Camorra in Sicily, which, like the now legendary wonders of the wild West, will afford material for generations of the more courageous novelists. What Italy needs and what she fights for is the security and the repose which will allow her great gifts to ripen into noble achievement.

### Overshadowed By Her Ancestors

In one or two respects Italy is quite unlike other countries. She is overshadowed, as it were, by her ancestors. Americans who visit England think much more of Shakespeare's country than they do of the humdrum dwellings of modern men and women. It must be so. And when he thinks of Italy the names which greet our minds are Rome, Siena, Pisa, Ravenna, Venice, Florence—particularly Rome. This mistress of civilization stands for three ideas, first, the conception of law—Roman law—which we are defending against Germany; secondly, the Church, and, thirdly, the Italian monarchy and nation. Of these three ideas obviously the third is the latest, and, therefore, the least familiar.

To countless millions Rome suggests a Pope and not a king. St. Peter's and the Vatican, with the Sistine Chapel, are better known than the Quirinal. And this means that the genius of Italy has to support a double labor. Not only do Italians provide statesmen for their own secular guidance, but they furnish ecclesiastics for the spiritual guidance of the entire Roman Catholic world. No nation anywhere sustains an empire so strange, so intangible, yet so ancient and continuous, as this. Yet the College of Cardinals, like the Popes themselves, is mainly Italian. I am myself a Protestant and this is not the place to discuss theology. But I am pointing out the suppleness of judgment, variously displayed in men like Galileo and Marconi, which, when applied to religion, upholds an international mastery by the Old World, with its traditions, over much of the New World, with its hopes and liberties. To multitudes this glowing communion in worship means much more than the Italian citizenship which has grown up around the Papacy, and Italy, as a nation, suffers thereby.

### International Church Nation

When war broke out the duality became even more difficult. In Britain we have Church and State, in close—some think mistaken—association. In America you have the Free Church in the Free State. But in Italy you have the rival Church in the rival State. When the nation, educated in secular schools, was fighting for its life the Church remained severely international.

From the days of Garibaldi onward British governments and people have always favored Italian unity. It was Gladstone who exposed the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons and denounced Austrian tyranny. We regretted the fact that Italy, after owing much to French assistance, was induced or coerced into joining the Triple Alliance. But we never believed it possible that she would fight side by side with Austria against the Western powers. I cannot see that breaking away from the alliance she committed any breach of faith. On the contrary, it was her plain duty. It is now on record that before the war Germany besought her to take part in the contemplated crime. She refused. When war was declared she was not consulted. Her every instinct of honor was outraged. And as war progressed it became manifest that Germany's triumph would leave Italy a vassal. Having worked for peace and failed Italy had fully discharged her obligations, whatever they were, to her former friends before considering, as become necessary, her own essential security. It is not to her discredit, but quite otherwise, that she declined offers of the Trentino as a bribe from the Central Powers. With those powers victorious Italy, with or without the Trentino, would have been completely overshadowed.

### A More Liberal View Of The Future

The real question is whether in negotiating the now famous secret treaty with Russia and other allies she displayed what is called "imperialism." I have written in vain if I have not reached, masterly, even ambitious. It was not timidity that built the Roman Empire. Surrounded as she has been by intrigue and aggression, practised never more ruthlessly than against herself, Italy has undoubtedly sought territory—in Abyssinia, Tripoli, Albania and Asia Minor. It was the annexation of Tunis by France that under Bismarck's characteristic diplomacy became the occasion of Italy's bond with Germany. It is idle to pretend, in certain of her aims, she has had more than the bare acquiescence of her comrades in the war. Even her military arrangements have not always carried conviction—a remark applicable, doubtless, to every nation which carries on a prolonged struggle. But the sufficient answer to all this is that, with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, every one of the Allies has been encouraged to take a broader, more liberal and confident view of the future. The precise demarcation of a doubtful frontier matters less than the guarantee of that frontier for all future time by a powerful alliance of freely associated nations.

Surrounded by mountain and ocean Italy is almost an island. Her interests will be inevitably with the great maritime countries which will control raw materials and the carrying trade between old world and new.

### A Mediterranean Free Of Warships

The abolition of Tsardom is another factor that has eased the Italian position. As an outpost of Russian despotism, Serbia had to be resisted and it was fear of Russia in the Adriatic that largely reconciled Italy to the Triple Alliance. But Italy has nothing now to fear from an independent Jugoslav republic. And ultimate terms of peace with Austria might include a general agreement that for the future the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black seas shall be as clear of warships as the Great Lakes of America. Why not? These self-contained waters are corked up at Gibraltar and Suez, and no battleship of any kind need be permitted to enter. Such an agreement would relieve Italy of all misgiving as to the Adriatic. Whatever be the apportionment of Dalmatia or Istria, this immunity from naval competition would be her Monroe Doctrine.

Americans know by experience that national unity is something which has to be striven for. In the case of Norway and Sweden and of Belgium and Holland it broke down. In Ireland national unity hangs in the balance and Russia is, for the moment, disintegrated. Italians, with their pronounced individuality, often amounting to genius, have worked very hard to hold their country together. Making the world safe for democracy is not more important than making the world safe for art, and without unity the Italian craftsmen,

who have filled Europe with masterpieces, must in the end disappear.

Medieval wars, waged by Latin against Latin, respected the artist. By general consent he was protected. Germany respects no one and nothing. She sees in Paris no beauty worth preserving. Her writers openly state this. Hence the importance to human progress of extending the education of Northern Italy, with its fertile and convenient plains, to the mountain dwellers of the south in their sometimes illiterate isolation. This task has been undertaken by the government at Rome with determination and success. Italy's resolution during three years of war is one proof of this.

During the last winter she endured in silence such hardships as seldom assail a nation. What could she do market at \$150 a ton went to the manufacture of munitions, and there was little gasoline for the automobiles, even as attacked to the army. Food was scarce, and families shivered over fires of damp wood, derived from forests, cut for the emergency.

The Russian collapse enabled Austria-Hungary to concentrate against the Italian front with terrible effect, but the nation rallied; the Plave is to Italy what the Marne is to France, and Italy remains in the war. Of her assistance in the Mediterranean I need not write, nor of her immense services in cutting off Germany from raw materials. Industrially, her contribution of fighting planes is second to none. Some authorities think that these Italian planes are the best of all. And there is no doubt that, after interchanging troops with France and British, our Italian Allies will remain firm to the end.

### What The Future Holds For Her

When that end comes, the United States and Great Britain must make it abundantly evident that the family of free nations is not exclusively or predominantly Anglo-Saxon. The two sister Latin peoples must be wel-

comed all the more fully because language creates some little gap between us and them. It must not be assumed that Italian sentiment is always identical with that at France. In the dark days of Sedan Italy was occupied with capturing Rome and could not assist her neighbors. And from that day to this German diplomacy has fomented every possible cause of difference—happily not with final success. It is a game which could not survive exposure. From all such misunderstandings the Allies turn their faces from a past darkened by autocracy to a dawn of better days. It will be the ceaseless endeavor of Italians and Frenchmen to establish co-operation where there was a political opposition before the war. This policy will grow from year to year, and it will be assisted by the remembrance that Italy has tasted with France the bitter cup of barbarous aggression on her soil.

### French Morale Is Amazing to Captives Germans On Way To Prison Are Astonished At Spirit Of People

Paris, July 27.—Several young German officers who were taken captives in the recent fighting along the Marne arrived today in Marseilles, riding through the city in police patrol wagons on their way to Fort Saint Nicholas.

The Germans showed great astonishment at the animation and life in the streets, and smiled bitterly when they saw hundreds of contented persons seated at gayly colored tables, under red awnings and on the terraces. One of the captured officers remarked:

"I have the impression from this

that France is supporting the war cheerfully. It is not the same in Germany. They told us that France was in great difficulty, that the population was wearying of the war and that the French people were at the point of revolting. I can testify that they certainly lied to us."

These same officers later affirmed

the belief that the effects of the French counter-offensive were terrific. The astonishment of the German officers themselves at seeing so many Americans in the ranks of the Allies, they said, was indescribable. "We take off our hats to the morale of France," was their unanimous verdict.

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Each approximate to the Third Prize ..	100 "
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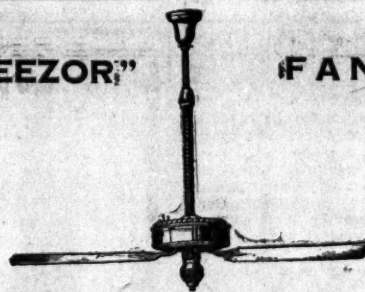
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## To Put Germany Out Of Business

(Literary Digest)

No declaration since the one that put the United States in the war has been read with such painful attention in Germany, remarks the Philadelphia North American, as the recent statement of the British Minister of Blockade that the twenty-four Allied nations—twenty-five now, with Honduras—form virtually an economic as well as a military combination. Reports from neutral capitals long ago revealed the fact that the problem of resurrecting her foreign trade is one of the biggest worries gnawing at the hearts of Germany's leaders. For four years, as one editor notes, "behind every vision of victory that has dazzled the German mind there has been visible the perturbing shadow of a coming economic struggle as pitiless as war itself." And the Springfield Republican remarks that "while officially there is yet in existence no actual economic league of the nations associated in the war against the Central Powers, Lord Robert Cecil was within the bounds of truth in calling the attention of the masters of Germany, as he did, to the potentiality of the economic antagonism of these nations after the war to German trade and industry." As this influential New England paper goes on to say:

"The possession of new territory, cities, and inland seas like the Black and Baltic, will not insure to Germany the quick economic rehabilitation when peace comes that her leaders so keenly desire and count upon. Germany must soon have unimpeded access to the raw materials of the world's market, to America's cotton and copper, and to the rubber and wool and leather of the British Empire, in order to restore her industries to a flourishing basis. The control of such raw materials by the present foes of Germany, especially by the British and the Americans, can not be shaken by German military victories in Europe, and in this fact lies a tremendous asset of the associated nations. Here is something to bargain with, if the coming peace is to be a bargain-counter affair with Belgium held as a 'pawn' by the Kaiser and a third of European Russia held as a conquest for Teutonic traders and peddlers. . . .

"It remains for the non-German world, therefore, under the leadership of the English-speaking nations, to organize an economic league against the Central Empire in case the military fortunes of war should prevent us from bringing Germany to accept the terms upon which the free and democratic peoples could base a peace of security and sincere reconciliation. . . .

"The clearest and soberest minds in Germany, as well as the great merchants and exporters, the manufacturers and bankers, are becoming gradually conscious of the strong economic position sure to be held by Germany's enemies when the nations lay down their arms. The advantage of economic position is one to be made use of while the war still rages; an economic 'offensive' like that of Lord Robert Cecil is good tactics in educating Berlin concerning the possibilities of the ultimate economic defensive on the part of the associated nations. Germany's rulers can not realize too soon that even such a peace as the war-lords have been striving for can not possibly place the world commercially and economically at their feet."

Owing to the British command of the sea, as the New York Journal of Commerce reminds us, "the outbreak of the war automatically wiped out a German export trade valued in 1913 at \$2,400,000,000." It would be within the power of such an economic league as Lord Robert Cecil indicates to make a great part of this loss permanent. But this power will only be exercised, it seems, against a Germany that persists in clinging to false gods. In his message to Congress on December 4, President Wilson suggested that if after the war the German people "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse. Says Lord Robert:

"There is but one obstacle to this economic Association of Nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—a Germany living 'under ambitious and intriguing masters.' You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the East, and with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Her economic policy toward these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy began by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalized this plunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself. On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage. From Rumania and the Ukraine she has exacted a guarantee of supplies irrespective of their own needs and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation. She has appropriated the natural resources of Rumania in the form of a lease to German corporations. On Russia, Finland and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one-sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland, in fact, find now that their liberties have been battered away in an agree-

ment signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters.

"Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Germany has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade—the Danube—by destroying the International Commission, which had long become an established organ of European polity, and now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her Foreign Minister has declared that this Rumanian treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the Central Powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from von Kuhlmann's own words, that 'the damages Rumania will have to pay will amount to a very considerable sum in the long run—sums which perhaps do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war indemnity.'

"Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach. So long as this is the policy of Germany, how can we admit her to membership in the Free Association of Nations to which we already belong? Before she can claim rights for herself she must convince us that she acknowledges and will respect the rights of others. Before we can offer her any participation in our resources she must release her victims from the economic slavery that she has imposed upon them. While the war continues we must take as measures of war all the steps required to destroy the economic basis of her military effort.

"When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policies as a preparation for further war, we shall not be slow to recognize the change. The sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her government are the necessary preliminaries to her admission to participation in our economic partnerships. 'Neither the United States nor the British Empire has pursued or will pursue any selfish policy. The pre-occupations of our internal reconstruction will never blind us to the obligations which we owe to our associates, or limit the fullness and frankness of our discussions with them. There must be no jealousy between us, and no suspicions. I hope the time is not far off when we shall meet round the council board to discuss in detail the Economic Association which will combine the resources of the civilised world in the joint work of reconstruction and the restoration of prosperity.'

But in the meantime, Lord Robert reminds us, "it is still essential that we should forestall the aggressive

efforts of the Central Powers to use their money to snatch on the morning after the war the raw materials needed for the reconstruction of the peoples in the Western and Eastern theaters of war whom they have themselves despoiled." The idea, remarks the Newark News, "is to prevent German trade domination precisely as we are fighting German political and military domination—to shut the doors of commerce and prevent Germany from any hope of capitalising her loot in Russia and Rumania; to bar her out until she is willing to give over her exclusive ideas of domination." As to Germany's chances of realising promptly on Russia's resources, the New York New Republic has this to say:

"Will not Germany have access to the great Russian markets, in spite of any agreement the Allies may make among themselves? And will she not be able, through Russia, to draw upon the Asiatic trade? In a measure, yes. But Russian trade, we must remember, is more roseate in prospect than in the actuality. Russia has vast natural resources, especially agricultural, and a vast population. These are the preconditions of a thriving trade. Russia is, however, disorganised and inefficient. She will produce, at best, only a surplus of foodproducts, and these can be of great value to German economic life only if they can be shipped to the markets of the Allies. Russia will afford a sound basis for German prosperity only if the Germans may occupy the position of middlemen, drawing raw materials from overseas to work up for the Russian market, and paying for them with Russian supplies shipped to maritime markets. This the Germans themselves recognise. In the huge volume of current economic discussion in Germany, prospectuses of Russian gains play a relatively small part. What the German economic statesmen are now revolving are plans for forcing the Allies to grant them their old place in the traffic of the world."

It goes without saying, concludes this weekly, "that the formation of an Allied economic league provides the statesmen of the Allies with a powerful weapon of negotiation," and that it is "vitally necessary to the world as an instrument of reconstruction."

If all the nations save Russia and Rumania, could be held in a solid economic union against the Teutonic Powers, Germany would be defeated, says the New York Tribune, even if her armies were not. But it fears this can not now be done.

"If Germany is given time to consolidate the vast resources of Russia and develop that enormous territory and population as its own, it will have trading and economic possibilities almost equal to that of all the rest of Europe. To something less than 140 millions at present under the Teutonic dominion it would add not less than 150 millions and a territory the least developed and the most susceptible to quick development of perhaps any to be found on the globe. With Germany in that position it is evident that all of the neutral nations could not be forced to set up a trade wall against her. The profit of exchange with her would be too great."

"In a word, since the collapse of Russia the idea of the 'economic victory' has become a dream."

## TARDIEU SAW SIGNS OF HASTY RETREAT

German Morale Seems Shattered, He Says, After A Visit To Soissons

Washington, August 8.—Back from a trip through French territory taken from the Germans in the Aisne-Marne drive, Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of France to the United States, has informed the commission's headquarters here of his satisfaction over what he saw.

"On the 4th," said M. Tardieu's cablegram, as made public, "I went with M. Clemenceau to Soissons, and in the whole reconquered region. It is indisputable and it must be em-

phasised that there has been not a German withdrawal followed by a French reoccupation, but a German withdrawal forced by a French victory.

"The fights of August 1 and 2 were especially hot. The prisoners gathered during those two days declared that they had received the order to hold their lines at any price. The heaps of ammunition which I have seen on the spot are proving the confusion and the rout. The Germans did not have time enough either to destroy the bridges nor to cut the roads.

"Soissons had been taken in the night of Friday to Saturday, and on Sunday we reached the place in a motor car, which demonstrates the haste of the retreat.

"The German morale seems shattered. From July 14 up to the present time there have been engaged

190 German divisions, of which the most part are worn out.

"Prisoners report quarrels among Bavarians. The inhabitants of Oulchy-le-Chateau have seen the Germans leave in column formation, shouting 'Nach Berlin!' ('Off to Berlin') and in Soissons three very old inhabitants only remained. The desperate efforts of the Germans to drag them along with them prove their anxiety not to leave behind any source of information. They have for the same purpose taken away their dead."

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## LAOU KIU CHWANG CO. MOVING TO MALOO

Silk Shop Will Open in New Building On Nanking Road Next Week

Messrs. Laou Kiu Chwang and Co., one of the leading silk goods stores in Shanghai with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000, will move into its new premises, 1123 Nanking Road, for business, September 21. The new home is a handsome three-story edifice standing on an area of over one mow of land. The cost of the construction work, which took more than a year to complete, is about Tls. 130,000.

The company deals in silk, satin, crepe, gauze, pongee, embroidery, toilet and fancy articles, lace, fur and piece goods. It was established in 1857 and carried on business then on the corner of Kiukiang and Honan Roads. In 1910, it was removed to 5506 Honan Road, its present home. It has direct connections with several factories in Hangchow and has a branch office in Tientsin. The company is operated by a staff of 120, with Mr. P. Y. Von Lee as the manager.

The ground floor will be devoted to the silk department, the first to the piece goods and fur counters and the second temporarily to a dormitory for the employees capable of accommodating more than 120 men. The roof garden will form a pleasant recreation spot for the numerous workers. A reinforced concrete godown stands at the rear of the main building and is separated from it by fire coors.

The elevation facing Nanking Road is designed in Ningpo greenstone. The general finish of the interior is in teak. The staircase is in Japanese marble and the columns on the ground floor are also cased with marble. The floors are lighted by a large dome with light wells on each floor. The store operates a private electric plant for power for display lights on the spacious windows and on the stage floor.

The architects and engineers are Messrs. Atkinson and Dalmeida, Ltd., and the contractor is Yu Sung Hung Kee.

### THREE FIRES IN DAY

Three small fires between 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning and two o'clock yesterday afternoon did less than \$50 damage.

A general alarm at 9:15 o'clock brought the Brigade to the British Consulate-General where a fire boiler in the rear of the compound had boiled over. There was no damage.

At 11:18 o'clock a small fire in a paint shop at Myburgh Road damaged the interior woodwork. Sparks from a cookstove caused the blaze, which was extinguished by a handpump.

Fire in the cotton spinning and cleaning mill at 9:07-810 North Chongta Road was extinguished by members of the Brigade and employees. Little damage was done.

## Beechy Found Guilty On Assault Charge

Protests Jurisdiction Of British Police Court After Ignoring Summons; Is Fined \$10

H. L. Beechy, who failed to answer a summons ordering him to appear at the British Police Court, Wednesday to answer to an assault charge, was tried yesterday morning on the charge and found guilty. He was ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars or serve seven days' imprisonment.

Defendant, protesting the jurisdiction of the Court, said that he was an unregistered Englishman. He later claimed that he was no longer a British subject and submitted that the Mixed Court held jurisdiction. The Court overruled the pleas.

In the evidence taken in the assault case, the complainant, a coolie employed in a Kashing Road wash-house, testified that he was assaulted by Beechy last Friday night. Beechy cross-examined the complainant at length and then asked to call a foreign witness.

Magistrate G. W. King, who heard the case, refused the request on the grounds that Beechy failed to answer the summons 24 hours before when he "should have appeared with the foreign witness."

Beechy was severely reprimanded by the Court for writing impertinent letters instead of answering the Court summons.

## Red Cross Unit Is Ready For Siberia

(Continued from Page 1)

amounting to Tls. 800, \$100 and \$10 have been handed over to Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the American Red Cross, from this source. This makes a total of Tls. 1,945, \$135 and 118 from these supporters and the chapter expresses its deepest gratitude for the timely assistance of these moving spirits behind the ambulance fund.

The sending of personal workers to the field in Siberia is not limited to Shanghai. American Red Cross units are being organized also in Soochow and in Peking. In Soochow, under the supervision of Dr. Ethel Polk and Dr. Ingersoll, another contingent is being mobilized. Thus far two foreign nurses, Miss Pitts and Miss Hood, and twelve Chinese nurses from the Mary Black Hospital have enrolled and will doubtless be sent north before long. In Peking under Dr. P. Dille the following nurses have formed the nucleus for an active unit: Miss A. Christian, Miss Ingram and Miss Danner, all of Peking. The local Red Cross workers have

been turning out supplies steadily for the Siberian as well as the Western demand during the past two months. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held Wednesday evening Mrs. H. H. Arnold reported the following supplies as having been made:

July—22,853 bandages; 200 ambulance pillows; 400 ambulance pillow slips; 2,592 pairs pajamas; 569 gauze dressings.

August—22,555 bandages; 185 ambulance pillows; 370 pillow slips; 2,592 pairs pajamas; 191 gauze dressings; and 1,387 sheets.

With the opening of an Eastern field of demand for hospital supplies the need for more American women in the local workrooms has increased tremendously and now that the summer is over it is hoped that more workers will report regularly to shoulder the added responsibilities. Just at present the heavy demand is falling upon the few loyal women who have been carrying on the work during the hot months.

## RETURN OF COLONIES TO GERMANS UNLIKELY

New York Times Says Kaiser's Control Of Africa Would Menace World

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 10.—Commenting on the Pan-German propaganda for a great German empire in Central Africa, the New York Times says:

"Knowing Germany's cruelties to natives and her military exploitation of her colonies, knowing what a detestable neighbor and sower of sedition she is, knowing that her occupation of African ports and sea-routes would be a permanent danger to peace, is the restoration of the German colonies likely to commend itself to a free world?"

## 3 BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, infantum and scours troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a trial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York.

## Big League Standings

August 23

American	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	115	68	47	.591
Cleveland	115	65	50	.565
Washington	116	63	53	.543
New York	111	55	56	.495
Chicago	112	54	58	.482
St. Louis	110	53	57	.482
Detroit	111	48	63	.432
Philadelphia	114	46	68	.404

National	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	113	73	40	.646
New York	114	65	49	.571
Pittsburgh	113	62	51	.549
Cincinnati	112	56	56	.500
Brooklyn	115	53	62	.461
Philadelphia	112	49	63	.437
Boston	114	48	66	.421
St. Louis	119	50	69	.420

## Tennis Is Postponed

The inter-club challenge cup tennis competition planned for this month by the Club Felicitas, has been abandoned for this year. The tournament will be held next year.

## Cricket Tomorrow

The Shanghai Cricket Club and "A" Company British S.V.C. eleven will play at the S.C.C. ground tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

The lineup:  
S.C.C.—C. L. W. Bailey, E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, R. Bauld, S. J. Deeks, A. S. Hocking, H. Middleton.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

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The rooms are large, light and airy, comfortably furnished and complete in every respect, most of the rooms having bath rooms attached. The service is prompt and efficient assuring you comfort and satisfaction. The cuisine is under direct European supervision, providing the best the market affords. Meals served table d'hôte or à la carte. The Hotel Orchestra provides music during and after dinner. Rates \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day.

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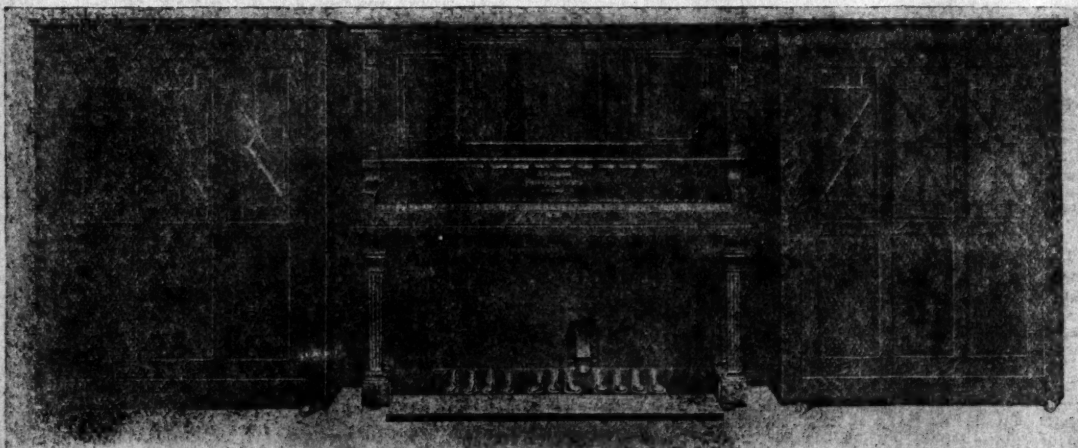
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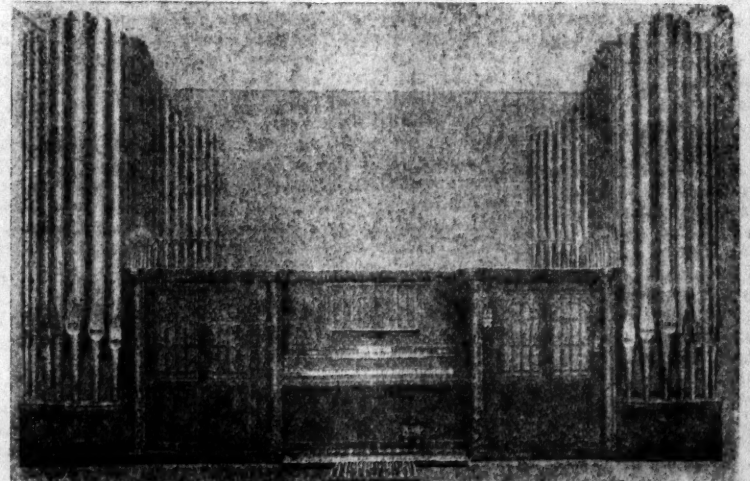
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

## A Change of Spirit?

THE series of decisive defeats inflicted on the Germans during the past few weeks seem to be leading to far-reaching results. Political consequences of major importance to Germany are foreshadowed. This is clearly revealed by the significant fact that a number of the leading German newspapers are voicing protests, against the publication of Allied communiqués.

The Saxon Minister of the Interior struck a frantic note of alarm when, speaking at Dresden, he said that "the present is the hardest time of all because our old courage and old resolute spirit seem to be beginning to waver," and emphasized the present need, because the Fatherland is in danger, for all parties, from pacifists to annexationists, to draw closer together on the policy of holding out. We now have the testimony of no less an authority than General Freytag von Loringhoven that the German spirit of March 21 was only an abortive offensive and that, therefore, the positions the Germans occupied prior to Marshal Foch's counter-offensive were unsuitable for defense, the aim of which is the effective economizing of forces, as the positions were not properly consolidated.

It now appears tolerably certain from the latest messages to hand that sweeping political changes are imminent in Austria and Hungary owing to the growing nervousness of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, and the urgent need for their immediate placation. The events on the Western Front are beginning to react on Germany, as anticipated. When the Germans achieved temporary gains of territory, which could have no bearing on the ultimate and decisive issue of the war, the Pan-German Group scored a triumph and proudly got into the saddle, but their triumph is fated to be short-lived. Nothing could be more significant than the reports of forthcoming changes in the German Government, such as that Dr. Solf will succeed Count Hertling as German Imperial Chancellor, with Herr Erzberger, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution in 1917, and the Socialist leader Herr Scheidemann, as his colleagues.

There could be no more crushing blow to the Pan-German Party than the appearance in the saddle of the Socialists—an event which but a few months ago would have been considered unthinkable. Although the political changes which are expected to take place shortly are interpreted as evidence of a change of spirit in Germany, the Allied Powers, in their own self-protection and by way of guarding against the possible danger of a precipitate peace move, have made it clear to Germany by a specific statement that the latter will be adjudged by deeds, not words. One of the major conditions of the Allies before entering on peace negotiations is the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties of Peace. There can be no peace, as pointed out in one of the communiques published today, until those infamous transactions are rescinded and declared null and void.

That Austria is hungering for peace is not debatable. Count Czernin, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the columns of the *Neue Freie Presse*, declares that war as a political weapon must be combated. A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian press, commenting on Count Czernin's remarkable article favoring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article was inspired by the Austrian Emperor Karl. Moreover, Count Czernin is soon expected to be Premier or Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which will be a severe blow to the War Party in Germany. That the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are becoming more and more strained, and that the Dual Monarchy is being kept in the war only owing to fear and not love of Germany, is evidenced by the recent unflattering allusion by the German newspaper *Bayrische Kurier* to the Austrian Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf as "a rash, stuck-up ignoramus, who has never shown any mark of military ability," and in

which the writer expresses the hope that Emperor Karl will have the good sense to place him on the shelf forthwith.

Even Generalissimo Boroevic failed to show any sign of unusual capacity, says the German organ, and after the miserably poor showing made by other Austrian commanders the Kaiser has no option but to force Austria to accept a German General Staff, lest the whole Teutonic Alliance become involved in military disaster. We do not propose to weary our readers by citing the equally uncomplimentary references by other German organs to the Austrians. The most comic side of the picture is found in the fact that the supreme commander, Archduke Eugene, anticipating an overwhelming Austrian victory, had struck a special medal bearing his own effigy on one side and the Austrian Eagle with wings outspread over the Dolomites to the sea on the reverse, with inscription "in divisibilibus ac inseparabiliter." In view of the impossibility of distributing it among the routed armies, this pretty medal has been put on the market at the price of 7 kronen. Austria sustained the greatest military disaster of the present war when her offensive against Italy was so swiftly converted into a bloody rout. Germany has been sustaining a series of disasters that are beginning to tell. How long does she hope to sustain the unequal contest against the infinitely superior resources of the Allies?

## LEARN FROM SUSANNAH

Don't Live with a Cramped Vocabulary, but Acquire New Words.

Two adjectives Susannah knows.

On these she takes her stand;

No matter how this world goes

'Tis either "ferce" or "grand."

—*Birmingham Age-Herald*

That rhymed quib is intended as a joke, and of course it is one, and a good one.

But—honestly, now—is it such a joke?

Don't you know people with vocabularies very like Susannah's?

Are you sure your vocabulary isn't something like hers?

If the average person could count up the words he knows well enough to use; if he—or she—could have all his conversation for a year taken down in shorthand, and then have all the words sorted out and counted, he would be amazed at the meager showing he would make. If he hasn't made some positive effort to increase his stock of words, he would find that his total stock amounts to only a very few hundreds of words. Very few people run much into thousands, though there are hundreds of thousands of words to use.

Honestly, no joking, it's really worth while to expand your stock of words, and to get out of the habit of depending on a few very much overworked words to do the duty of a real vocabulary. There are many more adjectives of description than "grand" and "ferce," and all of them are far better unless you are speaking of a mountain and a wild animal.

You can expand your vocabulary if you try. If it were as easy to increase your stock of words as it is to increase your stock of words, we'd all be rich. When you have acquired a real vocabulary you will be more worth listening to when you talk, you will get a better hearing, and you will be better able to get others to understand your ideas.

That doesn't mean learning long words and substituting them for short ones. Use a short one every time rather than a long one, if it fits and expresses the right shade of meaning. It means to learn to use the right words.

Now "Grand," for instance, is the right word to describe some things, but it isn't the right word to describe a movie film, an ice cream soda, a pudding, a beefsteak, a dress or a hat. "Ferce" is the right word to describe some things, but it isn't the right word to describe bad luck, wet weather, war, an ill-fitting suit of your friend's failure to keep an appointment.

Just for instance, here are a few words that Susannah might use to vary her stock word "grand": Beautiful, handsome, pretty, lovely, graceful, elegant, delicate, dainty, refined, brilliant, splendid, rich, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, fine, sublime, enchanting, becoming, glorious, remarkable, notable, imperishable, deathless, immortal, illustrious, radiant, great, noble, imposing, majestic, good, superior, choice, select, rare, priceless, exquisite, capital, admirable, praiseworthy, estimable, invaluable, precious and many more; for all these qualities, and more, Susannah sometimes intends to imply when she says "grand."

It's poverty—that's what it is; poverty. Moreover, being needless poverty—it is laziness, downright shiftlessness; for there are books and dictionaries full of words wisely used from which anybody can learn how to use them.

It is easy to use words like "grand" or "ferce" to fit all cases, but it is so slovenly to do it, and so easy to do the right thing, that surely nobody wants to keep it up.

—*Duluth Herald*

## The Russian Problem And Its Solution

The Bolshevik Experiments With High-Tension Governments

By Manuel Komroff

V.  
KEEP a man restrained, oppressed, have him censored and spied upon, threaten him with personal violence and then suddenly set him free,—what will happen? He will run wild. He will forget that liberty is not license. That his liberty ends, or should end, as soon as it invades upon the liberty of others. He will become drunk with freedom. And this is exactly what happened in Russia.

The entire nation seemed to be staggering. Not only was the Bolshevik element intoxicated with the sudden lack of restraint, but also the Social Democrats, and the Social Revolutionists. It seemed to foretell an epoch of intolerance.

Maxim Gorky foresaw this, and in his newspaper opposed the Kerensky Government for its intolerance. His paper was suppressed. Later he opposed the Bolshevik Government for their extreme intolerance, and again he was suppressed.

Intolerance seemed to grow. At first it was only political action that was not tolerated. Later opposing ideas were suppressed. It became dangerous even, to voice a philosophical theory for fear it might not please the Government in power.

The Kerensky Government suppressed the Bolsheviks as much as it dared. And likewise, when the Bolsheviks came into power, they did the same thing to the other parties.

## Blunders Of The Bolsheviks

With the idea that the working classes of Russia, alone, could save the country, the Bolsheviks took the power. They thought that with the masses on their side, they would be able to restore the corpse of Russia to life. They imagined themselves the saviors of Russia, and were so cock-sure of the practicability of their theories, that they did not hesitate to plunge the country into their particular brand of socialism.

But there is still another reason why the Bolsheviks desired power. They desired power in order to push the Revolution to what they called its logical conclusion; to extend it to the furthest point possible; to go the limit! Even at the risk of a reaction following their extreme measures. In this way, they thought, there would be no possibility of "back sliding."

Russia in this way, would be plunged into such extreme socialism that it would no longer tolerate an aspiring Emperor or Dictator. In order to accomplish this result, militarism would have to be destroyed.

From the above, it can be seen that the Bolsheviks did not prepare to hold power very long. It seems they knew their weakness, but they also over-estimated the strength of the opposing parties. They expected all parties to lay aside, for a time, their petty differences and combine forces against them. In a measure this is what was done, but the fact remains, that the combined efforts of all the other parties were not strong enough to overthrow the Government. This may seem strange, but it indicates the weakness of the opposition, rather than the strength of the Bolsheviks.

## The Brest-Litovsk Treaty

While the war continued, it would have been impossible to further the Revolution or to start on the reconstruction of Russia; they were ready to consider the military struggle a draw; Russia was exhausted.

But as much as they desired peace, they also desired to extend the Revolution into Austria and Germany. They assumed, that as soon as they would lay down their arms, the German soldier, aided by his brother working man, would also revolt.

Besides, while a front existed between the two countries, there was little or no possibility of Russian Revolutionary propaganda entering Germany. When Lenin obtained a majority in the "all-Russian Soviet" it meant peace. Peace at any cost.

Labor men and intellectual working men, in their plain rustic clothes, met the German diplomats decorated with orders and dressed in frock coats. It took several days for the trained German swindlers to obtain a point of contact with the Russian delegates. They had nothing in common. Many strange scenes occurred.

As the Russian delegates were opposed to secret diplomacy, and insisted on publishing all proceedings, the Germans held themselves for a time, very much in reserve. But finally the bargain was struck. Peace was ratified.

Many of us were certain that Germany would not keep her word. It is not her nature. But the Russian

delegates thought differently. Besides, they figured upon pressure on the German Government, from the working classes.

The Russian delegates were like children in the hands of the trained German diplomats, as soon as these men of state accustomed themselves to the extreme candor of their proceedings. It seemed that they had never before used open and above-board methods.

Although Lenin had been a scholar of no mean repute, and author of many original books, he was not a statesman; nor was he even a politician. Neither had Trotsky any training in the art of government. They accepted the humiliating terms, feeling confident that the workers in Germany would revolt, and also that Germany would not invade Russia, because she would be very busy on the Western Front.

Strange to relate, that the Bolsheviks were not the only class in Russia that desired peace with Germany. Many of the Monarchists and people of the upper classes also desired peace with Germany. The Bolsheviks desired peace in order to extend the Revolution and reconstruct Russia on a socialistic basis. The Monarchists desired Germany to come into the country in order to do away with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks threatened to nationalise their estates and surplus property, while under German rule this could be saved. They would still be the proprietors that they were in former days.

## Counter-Revolutionists

As things grew uncomfortable for the rich in the large cities, they fled to the country. But even there they were not tolerated to any great extent. They were looked upon as parasites, and many came to the Far East and the extreme Eastern end of Russia.

Vladivostok, the Eastern port of Russia, became very prominent. It harbored commercial men, many of whom were speculators and profiteers, and also many people of the upper Russian classes. Some lived quietly, while other joined hands with commercial men. Some speculated in Russian rubles and I have even known one or two to sink so low as to engage with others, in the smuggling of opium.

As a whole, this class in Vladivostok, did not suffer from the war and would naturally prefer German rule in Russia to that of the Bolsheviks. This was to them, a choice of the lesser of two evils. Not only in Vladivostok did this idea prevail. In all cities in the Far East a certain element of the upper Russian classes favored German rule in Russia. That is they preferred it to Bolshevism. And it is with deep regret, that I harbor the opinion, that some have even aided (directly and indirectly) Germans.

## Kamchatka And The Monarchists

Kamchatka is the peninsula that juts out from Siberia into the Bering Sea. It is said to be the birthplace of gold. Alaska contains one vein from Kamchatka while the Lena section in Siberia is another.

Less than a year ago in Vladivostok, several monarchists got together with the idea of capturing Kamchatka, and holding it for ransom. At the time, it would not have been a difficult matter to accomplish. A hundred armed men would have been sufficient! However, the plot failed, as fighting broke out in Siberia and Colonel Semenov organized his little army, which quickly grew into the force it is today.

At that time, Allied intervention in Siberia would not have been possible. The Germans in Moscow were hardly threatening Vladivostok. It would have been sheer invasion.

However, when the Czech-Slovak troops came to Vladivostok bent on crossing America to reach the Western front, a new idea overtook them. The idea was, that they could just as well fight Germany in Russia as in France. Whether the idea was original with them or not, one cannot say, but when the Allied governments promised them aid and support, they accepted. At once, they became the nucleus for the Inter-Allied armies in Siberia.

Japan was very anxious, of course, to enter into such an arrangement, as she feared the "dangerous thoughts" from Russia far more than she feared German Imperialism.

## High Tension Government

The Monarchists and Social Democrats would like to save Russia from the hands of the Bolsheviks. And, of course, the Bolsheviks would like to retain their power, under the assumption that their form of Government is the most ideal and best for Russia.

Although the Bolsheviks were pre-

pared to take over the Kerensky Government, they were not at all prepared to hold and conduct a nation of a hundred and eighty millions of people through a period of reconstruction. For this, they lacked men of brains and outside aid. Smaller nationalities seceded and proclaimed themselves Republics, as Finland and Siberia. Little by little, like a man cursed with leprosy, parts would drop away. And on top of all this, there was Germany invading and sucking the last drop of blood.

It was painful. There was nothing for the Bolsheviks to do but to hold on to the last. This meant violence. Counter-Revolutionists were suppressed in the most rigid manner. Contrary-minded newspapers were closed and the "Ideal Socialistic State" became a Regn of Terror. The Socialistic State was fighting, and is fighting today, for its own existence. Civil war is raging. The theories of the Bolsheviks are being stretched to a breaking point. And their rule is one of very high tension, as despatches of the last few days would indicate.

As a natural result of their extreme experiments, Russia is plunging into demoralisation and darkness. Added to their previous despair, disintegration is taking place. The land is plundered by organized bands and destruction prevails. Soldiers are sharing property among themselves, and there are monstrous stories of an army returning from Asia Minor with a large number of female slaves.

The ideal Kingdom of Socialism when viewed at close range, turns out to be one of Destruction, rather than one of Construction; a government of extreme intolerance and violation. The facts are before us! The theory, the experiment, and the result! As the result is a dismal failure, it is either the theory or the experiment which is in error. Or is it both?

True Evolution and true Revolution are both creative. If continued or sudden change means, that the world must die in order to be reborn, then there can be no evolution or progress. No future could exist if the entire past must perish.

(Note: In his next article, to be published tomorrow, Mr. Komroff will discuss "The Intellectual Forces in Russia.")

## The Battle Described

A story from Life: An American negro stevedore assigned to the great docks in Southwestern France had written several letters to his black Miranda in Jacksonville, Fla., when she wrote back, saying: "You all don't neveh tell me nothin' 'bout de battle a-tall. Tilda Sublet's Dave rote her all 'bout how he kitched two Germans all by hisself and kilt three mo'." The stevedore was reluctant to tell his girl that he was doing manual labor. His reply ran: "Dear Mandy:—De battle ah goin' on. You wuld faint if I tole you de full details. Ah'm standin' in blood up to mah knees, and every time Ah move Ah step on a daid German. We're to close to use our rifles, and we're bitin' and gougin' 'em. At one time me and two othah niggers was hangin' onto the Crown Prince wid our teeth, an' old Papa Kaiser done beat us off wid a fence rail untwell reinforcements come!"

## The 'Normal Age' of Poets

In this awful war we have lost many a young poet; and the thought often makes me remember (writes Mr. Frederic Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review*) how short was the life of some of our most promising and beloved singers. Passion, courage, ambition swallowed up too many ere their prime—Marlowe and R. Greene at 31, Sidney at 32, Charles Wolfe at 32, T. Nash at 34, Herbert at 39, Lovelace at 40, Spenser at 46. In a later age Keats died at 27, Shelley at 30, Byron at 36, Burns at 37, Goldsmith at 46; and Gray, whom we think of as a meditative veteran, was only 55 at his death. We all remember that Shakespeare's vast work was complete long before his death at the age of 52. But perhaps few persons are aware that 52 is the normal age to which the lyric poet can attain. Poetry begins so early; and too often it wears out the frame.

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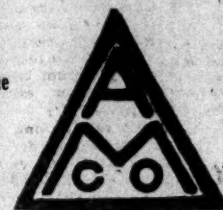
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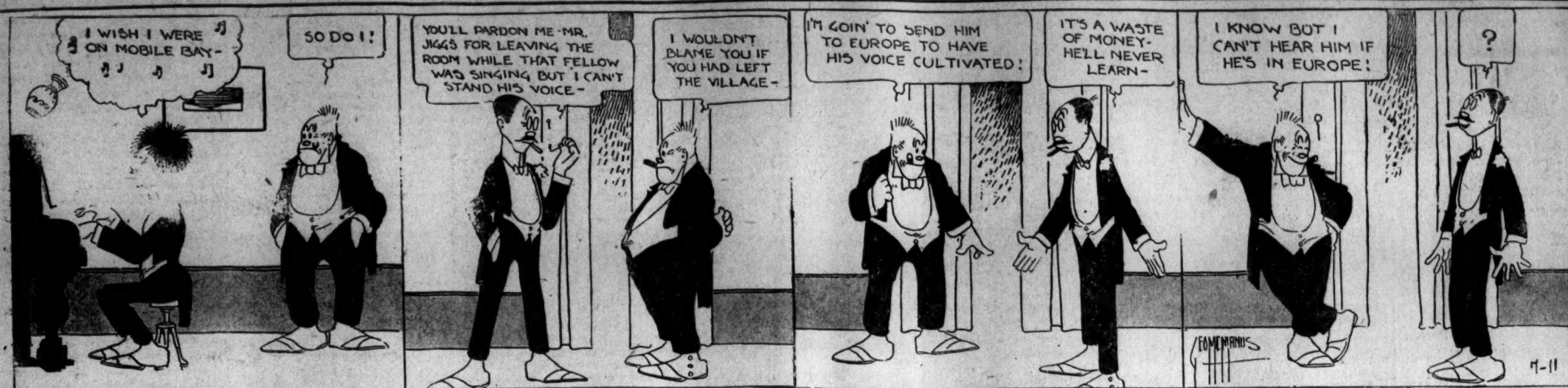
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By George McManus

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## 'What America Has Achieved'

There has recently come into our hands a leaflet entitled "What America has achieved since her entry into the war" that, if read with ingenious mind forgetting the wonderful organization of the Central Powers for the preparation of such documents) would cause us to look upon the United States of America as a kind of shorn Samson. But alas, we may no longer, in these days, be trustful, believing, ingenious! An enquiry into the statements of the leaflet leads us to the view that its compilers must have lost some of the documentary evidence on which they should have based the treatise, unpleasant portions of the evidence too; or that their collectors of statistics divided the statistics collected into the bundles—those that would redound to America's credit in one packet and those that would belittle her in another; and when the time came for basing a pamphlet on the evidence collected, the former packet was lost. There must be some reason for the multitude of errors in the compilation! There must be some reason for the errors always being of the same kind.

For example, the leaflet states that the United States has not sufficient rifles even for the drilling of lay recruits, whereas the number of rifles a month ago in the war supply of the United States is 2,484,000. In the matter of machine-guns the leaflet in question states that "it is scarcely possible to give American soldiers a course of machine-gun training, the reason being that the Lewis machine-gun previously in use is to be replaced by a Browning machine-gun." The "reason" does not seem very forcible; but when, on enquiry, we discover that the stock of machine-guns in use by the United States is 240,000 and consider the tremendous output from the factories, the "reason" seems a useless addition to a mistaken statement.

"The help," says the leaflet, farther, "which the Entente has received from America in troops is insignificant. Scarcely more than 200,000 Americans have reached the Western front." Information trickling through from various sources makes us very sceptical regarding this statement. We have reason to believe that there are many more American soldiers in France than the Central Powers would wish. Published statistics in America of the development of the army show 1,600,000 in Europe with over a million more in training.

The Socialists of the Reichstag asked recently how 40,000 American soldiers could be transported to France in one month alone. As a matter of fact, had the Socialists been better advised regarding the numbers landed, there would have

been still more reason for their anxious enquiry.

It is not only in its statements, but in its evasions that the leaflet causes us to renounce our tendency to believe all we hear. The leaflet states "As a consequence of America's own enormous need of rifles, cannon, ammunition, clothing and war necessities of every kind, delivery to the Entente has much decreased;" but it does not inform us that the Allies had, as we know, made preparation for a decrease before America entered the war; nor does it quote the last statistics from America regarding current war supplies, some of which are interesting to the onlooker with open mind, such as: 23,000,000 hand grenades; 725,000 automatic pistols; 250,000 revolvers; 23,000,000 projectiles for heavy artillery; 427,246,000 pounds of explosives. And again the leaflet seeks to suggest the poverty of the United States by stating: "There is also a scarcity of uniforms;" but in the published list of war supplies already provided for the American army we find the following: 75,000,000 yards of olive drab cloth; 20,000,000 woolen blankets; 31,000,000 pairs of wool drawers; 50,000,000 pairs of heavy stockings; 11,000,000 wool coats. These figures do not suggest to us a naked army subjected to illness, though in the words of an unknown author, "the almost total lack of winter clothing." Our confidence is somewhat shaken in the statistical ability of the compilers of this brochure on "What America has achieved since her entry into the war."

In the matter of shipping the leaflet says: "The high hopes that were placed in the Shipbuilding Industry and its producing capacity have not been fulfilled." But we have before us figures given by Mr. Hurley who promises a steady increase until by October 500,000 tons deadweight, equivalent to 300,000 tons gross, will be the minimum monthly production.

Small wonder that, speaking as an American, and with that vein of democratic tendency and belief in Governments of a people by and for the people, he states himself in favor of the fullest details of the program being published in Great Britain and every Allied country, but especially in Germany. Germany, he thinks, should realize the

overwhelming strength of American power to produce.

These figures give a different point of view from that of the leaflet which states that "Any increase in America's mercantile fleet since the outbreak of war has been entirely due to the seizure of German and Austrian vessels."

We can add the German and Austrian vessels thus seized to the shipyard output, our minds jogged by this suggestion.

The statements of this tract regarding America's produce and shipping do not strike us as unbiased. Of the new menace to the German submarine, nothing is said, but we know that twenty-eight days after America entered the conflict her destroyers had arrived in British ports and that they are now common sight coming and going on their patrol work. Also we know that in one year she has added to her Navy 16,208 officers and 252,054 men. Regarding these figures the leaflet is silent and in the other shipping intelligence, where certain figures show a decrease, it merely states them, but, wisely, does not there offer a "reason." Do the compilers of these leaflets, one wonders, look upon all their prospective readers as mentally deficient? If supplies of wheat and flour in a certain quarter suddenly diminish it is not enough to state the fact. The wise man considers that the supplies are probably going somewhere else. And we hear no report from any source that the American armies either in the field or in training are starving. We are, frankly, not impressed by this leaflet entitled "What America has achieved since her entry into the war." It does not seem to us to be the voice of the American eagle that speaks in it—but of another variety of the bird.

Summer nights  
and the  
Victrola

With a Victrola on your porch, in your camp or on your boat, your summer nights will all be "nights of gladness."

Come in and learn how easy our terms are. Victrolas and Victorolas, \$10 to \$400.

VICTOR AGENTS  
S. Moutrie &  
Co., Ltd.



## FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

CONGOLEUM  
RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

United States Tires  
Are Good Tires



**WILKINSON'S**  
PAINTS & VARNISHES  
FOR ALL  
GENERAL PURPOSES

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE  
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE  
FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF  
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL  
COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE  
BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.  
24 Kiukiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings.  
STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES  
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT.  
FACTORIES  
LONDON, WEST BRADFORD

**WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.**  
LARGEST BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1770.  
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

SAFETY HOT WATER  
CIRCULATING BOILERS

The Gas Boiler is intended to supersede or act as an auxiliary to the Coal Range, the result of installing one of these Boilers as well as a Gas Cooker, is that the Kitchen can be kept absolutely sweet and clean. As Gas is only burnt when required there is no waste of fuel.

On Hire or For Purchase

For particulars apply to:

The Engineer

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road

Or our Showroom: 29 Nanking Road

## Motorcar Insurance

Apply for our latest tariff of rates, the cheapest obtainable in Shanghai.

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Messrs. Raven Trust Company,  
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K. T. C. Garage,  
Fochow Road.

The United Dutch Insurance Companies  
Head Office for China

Phone Central 70.

8 b. Kiukiang Road

FOR SALE  
A  
Large Number of

## NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,  
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS  
of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre  
(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. Central 402

Sole distributors of R. N. C. tires



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 12, 1918.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Sovereigns: buying rate, 5/1=Ts. 3.98  
 @ exch. 73.7=Mex. \$5.34  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, 129.1=Ts. 22.99  
 @ 73.7=Mex. \$112.60  
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.4  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ts. 275  
 Copper Cash ..... per tael 1800  
 Native Interest ..... 10

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
 Ex. Rate on London ..... Fr. 26.10  
 Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76

## Exchange Closing Quotations

**Nominal**  
 London ..... T.T. 6/7  
 India ..... Demand 5/9  
 India ..... T.T. 333  
 Paris ..... T.T. 632  
 New York ..... Demand 113  
 New York ..... T.T. 113  
 Hongkong nominal ..... T.T. 70  
 Japan ..... T.T. 45  
 Siam ..... T.T. 232  
 Singapore ..... T.T. 462

## Banks Buying Rates

**Nominal**  
 London ..... Demand 5/9  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Cuts 5/2  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Dues 5/2  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Cuts 5/2  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Dues 5/2  
 Paris ..... 4 m/s. 70 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. 129 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. Dues 123

## Bullion Exchange

**Today's Bank Buying Rate for**  
 Roubles 1,400 (Nominal) = Ts. 100  
 Roubles 100 (Nom.) = Mex. \$9.76

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE**  
**RATES FOR SEPTEMBER**  
 Ex. Ts. 3.98 @ 5/9  
 " 1 @ 65 1/2 France 7.04  
 " 0.75 @ 119 1/2 Gold \$1  
 " 1 @ 45 Yen 2.48  
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19  
 " 1 @ Roubles -  
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.69

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.  
 Delightfully situated, facing  
 Victoria Park, and located in  
 the Centre of the Town's Life  
 and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious  
 Dining and Reception Rooms.  
 Every Bedroom with private  
 Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and  
 Selected Cellar, under Foreign  
 supervision.

Central Heating, Electric  
 Light, Modern Sanitary  
 Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and  
 Porters meet all Trains and  
 Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage  
 of the present high rate  
 of exchange to provide for  
 the future education of their  
 children.

Write to us for particulars  
 of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,  
 Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
 Strictly first-class cuisine under  
 the personal supervision of the proprietor.  
 Separate baths, hot and cold  
 water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone Central 93  
 The undersigned, as agents for  
 the above company, are prepared  
 to grant policies against Fire on  
 Foreign and Native risk at current  
 rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. and S. B. .... \$540

Chartered ..... 271

Russo-Asiatic ..... Ts. 250

Marine Insurance

Canton ..... \$370 B.

North China ..... Ts. 120 B.

Union of Canton ..... \$850

Yangtze ..... \$195

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. .... Ts. 261 B.

Fire Insurance

China Fire ..... \$150 B.

Hongkong Fire ..... \$325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Def. .... Ts. 146

Indo-China Prof. .... 107/6 B.

Shanghai Tug (O) ..... Ts. 31 B.

Shanghai Tug (I) ..... Ts. 36

Mining

Kaiping ..... Ts. 10 B.

Oriental Cons. .... 27s. 6d.

Philippine ..... Ts. 0.80

Raub ..... \$21 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock ..... \$153 B.

Shanghai Dock ..... Ts. 153

New Eng. Works ..... Ts. 254 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf ..... Ts. 125 B.

Hongkong Wharf ..... \$98 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land ..... Ts. 75 B.

China Land ..... Ts. 50

Shanghai Land ..... Ts. 66 B.

Weihsui Land ..... Ts. 5

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. .... 312 B.

China Realty (ord.) ..... Ts. 66

China Realty (pref.) ..... Ts. 60

Cotton Mills

Hwo Prof. .... Ts. 260

Loou-kung-mow ..... Ts. 120 B.

Oriental ..... Ts. 61 B.

Shanghai Cotton ..... Ts. 102 1/2 S.

Kungyik ..... Ts. 10 1/2 B.

Yangtze ..... Ts. 9 B.

Yangtze Prof. .... Ts. 90 B.

Industries

Butter Tiles ..... Ts. 25

China Sugar ..... \$80 B.

Green Island ..... Ts. 15 B.

Langkai ..... Ts. 5

Major Bros ..... Ts. 7 1/2 B.

Shanghai Sumatra ..... Ts. 7 1/2 B.

Stores

Hall and Holts ..... \$13 B.

Llewellyn ..... \$80 B.

Lane, Crawford ..... \$80 B.

Moutrie ..... \$80 B.

Watson ..... \$15 1/2

Weeks ..... \$15 1/2

Rubbers (Local)

Alma ..... Ts. 7

Amherst ..... Ts. 0.25 B.

Anglo-Java ..... Ts. 1.20

Anglo-Dutch ..... Ts. 0.5

Ayer Tawah ..... Ts. 0.10

Batu Anam 1913 ..... Ts. 1.15

Bukit Toh Alang ..... Ts. 0.00 B.

Bute ..... Ts. 0.00 B.

Champer United ..... Ts. 0.10

Chempak ..... Ts. 0.10

Cheng ..... Ts. 0.10

Consolidated ..... Ts. 0.10

Domunion ..... Ts. 0.10

Gula Kalumpung ..... Ts. 0.10

Java Consolidated ..... Ts. 0.10

Kamunting ..... Ts. 0.10

Kapala ..... Ts. 0.10

Kapasang ..... Ts. 0.10

Kasau ..... Ts. 0.10

Kota Bahru ..... Ts. 0.10

Kroowook Java ..... Ts. 0.10

Padang ..... Ts. 0.10

Pengkalan Durian ..... Ts. 0.10

Permat ..... Ts. 0.10

Kepen ..... Ts. 0.10

Samagtas ..... Ts. 0.10

Seokee ..... Ts. 0.10

Semaning ..... Ts. 0.10

Sensawang ..... Ts. 0.10

Shanghai Klebang ..... Ts. 0.10

Shanghai Malay ..... Ts. 0.10

Shai Malay pref. .... Ts. 10.70

Shanghai Panang ..... Ts. 1.05

Sungai ..... Ts. 0.10

Sungai Duri ..... Ts. 0.10

Sua Anglia ..... Ts. 0.10

Shai Kaitan ..... Ts. 0.10

Shanghai Seremban ..... Ts. 0.10

Taiping ..... Ts. 0.10

Tanah Merah ..... Ts. 0.10

Tebong ..... Ts. 0.10

Ulobri ..... Ts. 0.10

Ziangbe ..... Ts. 0.10

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber ..... Ts. 350 B.

Cully Dairy ..... Ts. 101

Shai Elec. and Ash. .... \$3

Shanghai Trams ..... Ts. 64

Shanghai Gas ..... Ts. 21 1/2

Horse Bazaar ..... Ts. 33

Shanghai Mercury ..... Ts. 50

Shai Telephone ..... Ts. 80 S.

Shai Waterworks ..... Ts. 160

S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 393

Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 12, 1918.

SUNSHINE DONE

Langkai @ Ts. 15.60 September

S. and H. Wharves @ Ts. 127.50

cash

S.M.C. 6% Debs. (1913) Ts. 89.00

cash

## Exchange Report

Messrs. Matland and Pearsons in  
 their Exchange Circular for week ending  
 September 11, write as follows:

Exchange: The London price of  
 silver remains at the maximum price  
 49 1/2. Our local quotation for T-T  
 on London remains officially at 5/-,  
 but as there is no news to hand of per-  
 mits for export of silver from America  
 to China, being granted premiums  
 have again ruled. The market has  
 however, during the week run rather  
 an erratic course, the premium for  
 early delivery on Saturday falling off  
 from 6d. to 3d., while forward rates  
 have been difficult to arrange. Dur-  
 ing the last two days cash require-  
 ments have again raised the premium  
 to 6d. for early.

The stock of sycee and bar silver is  
 reported in one quarter as under Ts.  
 24,000,000 and in another as over Ts.  
 25,000,000. The stock of Mexican and  
 Chinese dollars at \$17,430,000 is  
 \$250,000 lower than last week.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service  
 London, September 10.—Today's  
 rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/2% for account ..... 158 1/2

Cheques on London at

Paris ..... Fr. 26.05

T.T. on London at New

York ..... \$4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 49 1/2

Bank of England Rate of

Discount ..... 5%

Market Rate of Discount ..... 3 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good

Fair Sakellardies ..... 30.19d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde

and Bengal ..... 20.75d.

Cotton: Good Middling Texas

1 1/2 inch Staple ..... 25.60d.

Plantation Rubber Septem-

ber ..... 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.

Deliveries, China Silk ..... 21 bales.

Deliveries, Canton Silk ..... 19 bales.

Deliveries, Japan Silk ..... 54 bales.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service  
 London, September 10.—Tenders  
 for Indian Council Bills and De-

ferred Transfers were:

Highest price 1s. 6d.

Tenders at 1s. 6d.

Receptive 18%

Deferred Transfers:

Highest price 1s. 5-29/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 5-29/32d.

Receptive 18%

Total amount sold during the

week, Rs. 4,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week,

Rs. 3,000,000.

## AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)  
 New York, September 10.—(Re-  
 ceived by French Wireless Station).  
 Mid American Cotton: October,  
 34.70; December 33.95.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions  
 Shanghai, September 12, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai Docks Ts. 150.00

Kungyik Cotton Ts. 17.50 Dec.

Shanghai Docks Ts. 158.00 Dec.

Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf

Ts. 140.00 December

Yangtze Cotton (Ord.)

Ts. 9.50 December

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return  
 of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign  
 Settlement) for the week ended  
 September 11, 1918, with figures for  
 the corresponding week last year:

1918 1917

Gross receipts \$26,466.19 \$30,045.29

Loss by currency de-

preciation 8,537.03 6,233.15

Effective receipts

\$27,929.16 \$23,812.24

Percentage of

loss by currency

depreciation 24.55 21.97

Car miles run 80,107 74,364

Passengers

carried 1,683,301 1,392,018

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service  
 London, September 10.—Today's  
 Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 3d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Sellers rather reserved.

Previous quotations, London, Sept.

9:

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 3d.

Sellers

Tendency of Market: Very Quiet.

London, September 7:

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Value.

October to December: 2s. 2d.

Sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
 London, September 9.—Today's  
 Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch

Staple Spot: 25.59d.

October: 24.75d.

December: 24.33d.

## U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service  
 London, September 10.—Today's  
 Metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. s. d.

f.o.b. Nominal ..... 122 5 0

American Electrolytic 99

90% Copper f.o.b. .... 137 0 0

Lead L. B. c.l.f. per ton. Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. net

..... 29 0 0







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 13	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 20	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 20	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 20	—	Seattle etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Sept. 28	—	Kobe	Kishida Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Moji, Kobe, & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 13	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangshen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 15	11.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 17	9.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 20	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 21	—	Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 21	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 13	3.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 15	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfeng	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 14	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 17	8.00	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 17	8.00	W'wei, Chefoo, Antung	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 20	4.00	Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwabia	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 12	—	Ningpo	Kiangshen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 12	—	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept. 12	—	Hankow	Tehshing	Br. H.O. & Co.
Sept. 12	—	Hankow	Saluo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 12	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 8	—	Liverpool	Aijima Maru	Jap.
Sept. 8	—	Hongkong	Arestes	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 10	—	Hongkong	Chiyeon	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 10	—	Swatow	Emang	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 9	—	Tsingtao	Futami Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 9	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 9	—	Chefoo	Kwalee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 14	—	Cruise	Lika	Chl. Customs
Sept. 8	—	Hankow	Luenho	Jap. M.B. Co.
Sept. 8	—	Japan	Maynet	Chl. San Peh S.N.
Sept. 8	—	Japan	Miki	Jap. A. P. Co.
Sept. 13	—	Ningpo	Ningshin	Dan. G.N. Tel. Co.
Sept. 10	—	Hankow	Nagata Maru	Jap. A. P. Co.
Sept. 8	—	Japan	Rome Maru	Ital.
Sept. 8	—	Japan	Taibo No. 3	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 10	—	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 10	—	Hongkong	Tilmanock	Lut. H.C.T. Co.
Sept. 10	—	Swatow	Wosang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 11	—	Chefoo	Hsinfeng	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Store Nordlake	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Hongkong	Dunera	Br. P.A.O.S.N. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Hongkong	Kiangwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Luhshing	Chl. Customs
Sept. 11	—	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 11	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Captain Bunnett, will leave on Friday, September 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Horioka, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungtung, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. T. Kaita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Hwabia, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Captain Y. Taisiguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, Sept. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungtung, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungtung, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 13, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibba, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, September 20, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Thursday Sept. 26, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**CHEFOO & TIENSIN.**—The Str. Hsinfeng, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Thursday, September 19, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.**—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain E. C. Hamamoto, will be despatched on Friday, September 13. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, Sept. 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Co., at Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YAMAHA.**—The O.S.K. Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, September 26. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaitung.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailing, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the "under-signs", or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Messrs. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 17 The Bund.

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For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 9 Oct. 10

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen "KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Sept. 18 Sept. 20

For Fochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Sept. 17 Sept. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage, and further information, please apply to—

M. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. Central 4234 and 4235.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	and	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br.	g-b				
SNB	—	—	Kinska	Br.	g-b				
7 P	—	—	Quiras	Am.	g-b				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am.	g-b				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br.	g-b				
PKOBI	—	—	Widgeon	Br.	g-b				
W'sung	Sept. 10	Cruise	Bee	Br.	g-b				

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Key West ..... Sept. 20	Empress of Japan .... Oct. 20
Monteagle ..... Oct. 10	Monteagle ..... Dec. 3
Empress of Japan ... Nov. 9	Empress of Japan .... Dec. 24
† Cargo Only	

\* Monteagle calls at Moji

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For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

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FUJIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iwasawa, Sept. 15
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa, Sept. 29

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATSUMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Sept. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima, Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi, Oct. 1

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE**

TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Afakida, Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida, Sept. 24
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida, Oct. 6

**FOR JAPAN**

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. T. E. Cope, Sept. 20
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**KOBÉ TO SEATTLE**

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu, Oct. 18
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**FOR HONGKONG**

KATORI MARU	19,000	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa, Dec. 4

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

SUWA MARU	21,000	
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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS					Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods	Ex-press	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.	7.55	8.00	10.00	14.50	15.50							Zahhou	dep.	6.30	7.55					9.20	14.10	15.30						
Jiefield	dep.	7.51	9.16	16.28	15.06	16.08							Hongchow	dep.	7.00	8.30					10.00	14.35	16.08						
Soochow	dep.	7.58	9.23	16.88	15.13	16.18							Changsa	dep.	8.04	9.48					11.40	15.20	17.08						
Lungshue Junction	dep.	8.16	9.40	16.63	15.30	16.28							Yehshu	dep.	8.41	10.31					12.59	15.61	18.46						
													Kushai	dep.	9.28	11.28					14.01	16.20	19.36						
													Lungshue	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55				14.45	16.52							
													Sungshing	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59				16.06	17.40							
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55																					
Lungshue Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.28	18.12																					



